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The Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A MESSAGE to the Governor, from the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

May it pleaſe the Governor,

AS the Meſſage we laſt received is long, and conſiſts of many Particulars, which will require Time to anſwer; and as we do not obſerve the Governor's Opinion, in relation to Servants, is ſo clear and poſitive as we could wiſh, and the Occaſion requires; we hope this further Application in reſpect to them, will not be taken amiſs. Before we had Notice of ſo many Servants being inliſted as are at preſent, we were of the Governor's Sentiments, that the Laws in being had provided ſufficient Remedy for thoſe who were aggrieved, and referred ſuch who petitioned us, to the Methods they ſhould be adviſed to for Redreſs: but the Number now appears ſo great, and likely to increaſe, that we think the Commencing of ſo many Law-Suits as may be neceſſary to give the Parties Relief, will be an additional Calamity to the Province, and not ſo ſpeedy as the Neceſſity of the Maſters calls for.

And as the Governor is pleaſed to let us know, there are already *ſeven* Companies compleated; and we are told, the Number of Servants inliſted is aggravated when we called them *ſeveral Hundreds*; there muſt be, in our Opinion, many more Freemen inliſted, than will bear any juſt Proportion to the Abilities of the Inhabitants of this Province, or with which they ought to be burthened.

We therefore again become earneſt Suitors to the Governor, that he will give Directions, that no more Servants may be inliſted for the future, and for the Diſcharge of thoſe already inliſted, and their being return'd to their Maſters; which we think may be very eaſily done, without any Tumult or other Inconvenience.

As the chief Difficulty we have been under, and the Time heretofore ſpent, has been principally to guard againſt the Inconveniencies which have ariſen by this Means, and not the Saving of our Money, as the Governor ſuppoſes; we entreat him to give a direct and poſitive Anſwer in this reſpect, as in an Affair in which we think the Intereſt of the Crown and Welfare of this and other Provinces much concerned.

The 4th of the 6th mon. 1740.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
J. KINSEY, *Speaker.*

His Honour the Governor, to the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am not conſcious of having ever taken amiſs any Application from the Repreſentatives of the People, where ſuch Language was uſed, as became that Body, to the Station I am in; or even ſuch as becomes one Gentleman to another; ſo I can truly affirm, that no Man ever came to a Government with more ſincere and diſintereſted Inclinations to promote the Honour of His Majeſty, and to juſtify the Choice your worthy Proprietors had made of me; or with a more determined Reſolution to act with Juſtice and Affection impartially to all People of the different Perſuaſions under my Government.

I now find in myſelf the ſame Inclinations to gratify all ſuch as apply to me for Redreſs, and I heartily wiſh, the Application had been made to me ſooner by you; which I wonder was not done, as you had received Petitions from ſuch as thought themſelves injured, or by the Maſters of Servants; but I am now informed, the latter were perſuaded from it by the *Boutefeux* of this City, who have no other way of making themſelves conſiderable, but by ſtirring up the People to a Contempt or Neglect of their Governor.

Before I ſet out for *New-Caſtle* to meet the Aſſembly there, I had laid the King's Inſtructions before you; and I ordered the Officers to engage as many Freemen (and Freemen only) as they could, in his Majeſty's Service, hoping the Aſſembly would have given a Bounty, as was done in other Governments, to raiſe a ſufficient Number of ſuch. Your Houſe ſat a whole Week after my Return, without making the leaſt Complaint to me of the Officers having received Servants. Had you done it then, I might have interpoſed, with Safety to the Inhabitants, and without Prejudice to the Service; but could I think myſelf juſtified, in Diſcharging them now, after they have been qualified by taking the Oaths, directed by Act of Parliament, before the Magiſtrates, and have received the King's Subſiſtence from that Time to the 24th of this Month; I cannot perſuade my ſelf, that it would be of any real Service to the Maſters, or that it is poſſible for me to do it in any other Manner, than that I mentioned in my laſt Meſſage, ſo as to prevent Tumults; ſince it would be letting looſe an incenſed and diſorderly People upon the Country, to their great Terror and Danger.

The Officers aſſure me, that they will not inliſt any Men, which they either know, or can be informed are Servants, and that they will Diſcharge all they have as faſt as Freemen come in, if they can be perſuaded to return Home to their Maſters, which they will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to do.

I have more than once inform'd your Houſe, beſides laying Copies of the King's Inſtructions and Letters before you, that I was commanded to raiſe as many Men as I poſſibly could; and you very well knew near a Month ago, that I had given out Warrants to raiſe Seven Companies in this Government, and yet no Objection was made by you to the Number, till a few Days ago, after the Seven Companies were all compleated. If you will give yourſelves leiſure to think, you muſt know, that ſince they are raiſed, it is no more in my Power to diſband them without the King's Order, than it was in my Power to raiſe them without it.

I inform'd the Honourable Col. *Blakeney*, early, that eight Gentlemen had undertaken to raiſe ſo many Companies, and that they had each made ſome Progreſs in it; but that if no more than four Companies was expected from this Government, the Men raiſed by four of the Gentlemen muſt be diſbanded: To which he was pleaſed to anſwer in Subſtance, *That as the eight Gentlemen had undertaken it in purſuance of His Majeſty's Inſtructions, I muſt give four of the Gentlemen Certificates of their having raiſed them, to intitle them to Commiſſions from Lord* Cathcart; *and that he would remit Money to me for their Subſiſtence.*

I can by no Means agree with you, *That the Circumſtances of this Province will not allow you to make Proviſion for them*; ſince no Government in *North-America*, has, I believe, at this Time ſo much Money in Bank, and that owing to the Grace and Favour of His Majeſty.

Other Provinces have been ſo regardful of their own Welfare, and have behaved ſo dutifully to His Majeſty, that I think we need not extend our Care for them at this Time. Have a due Regard for your *Own*, and reflect with the ſame Concern that I do, on the Time and Money already ſpent in fruitleſs Meſſages, without doing any Thing for the *King's Service*; and then, ſince the Time preſſes, I hope you will make a better Uſe of what is before you.

Auguſt 5. 1740.

By Command. *GEO. THOMAS.*

PAT. BAIRD, *Secry.*

A MESSAGE to the Governor from the Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe the Governor,

IT is with great Unwillingneſs we engage in Controverſy; but when we find our Loyalty to the Crown, and the Conſiſtence of our Principles with Government, are queſtioned; when our Conduct is ſo ſeverely cenſured, and almoſt every Action miſrepreſented and placed in the moſt diſadvantageous Light; and all this by our Governor, from whom we rather expected Protection and Aſſiſtance; the Duty we owe to the Crown, the Truſt repoſed in us by the Freemen of this Province, and the Juſtice due to ourſelves, renders *this Meſſage* in our Juſtification abſolutely neceſſary.

That the Governor might once have thought a Number of Men, ſufficient for the Purpoſes recommended by the Crown, could not have been raiſed without receiving of Servants, may, for ought we know, be very true; but ſince, on Experience, it is found, that ſo large a Number, excluſive of Servants, is already raiſed for that Purpoſe, without a Bounty, we hope he will now, with us, think differently.

Of the *ſeven* Companies which the Governor is pleaſed to tell us are already compleated; from the beſt Accounts we can gather, there are and have been at leaſt *Three Hundred* Servants, which, at a moderate Eſtimate, we think may one with another be valued at *Ten Pounds* per Head, and amounts at that Rate to *Three Thouſand Pounds*. Does the Governor think it reaſonable, and that it will be no Burden on the Inhabitants of this Province, to pay that Sum of Money to their Maſters, beſides raiſing as much as will be neceſſary for Victualling and Tranſporting *ſeven* whole Companies?

And yet, even this is not the whole Burden the Governor ſeems to think fit to lay upon us, "*ſeven Companies* (he informs "us) *are* already *compleated*;" which implies an Intention of Raiſing more; and where he will be pleaſed to ſtop, we cannot take upon us to determine.

It has been allowed as a Maxim among the beſt Stateſmen, That the Intereſts of the Crown and its Subjects are inſeparable; and it is happy for thoſe Colonies whoſe Governors promote like Doctrine between them and the People committed to their Care. Had this been our Caſe, our *Addreſs* of the 7th of laſt Month might have been repreſented perhaps in a more favourable Light, wherein we declare, that "*we remembred, with great Gratitude,* "*the many Favours we enjoy'd under the Crown and Government* "*of our Mother Country, and therefore it gave us great Concern,* "*that we could not chearfully accede to the Meaſures recommended* "*from thence.*" whereas the Governor in his laſt Meſſage, leaving out all the former Part of the Words, only publiſhes us to have ſaid, *that we cannot chearfully accede to the Meaſures recommended from thence.*" Whether this was done to make our Conduct, in regard to the Crown, the more or leſs reſpectful, requires no great Penetration to determine: Nor is there any greater Difficulty in diſcovering why, after the Reſolution of the Houſe to raiſe a Sum of Money for the Uſe of the Crown, and their having made a conſiderable Progreſs in a Bill to that Purpoſe, the Governor is pleaſed to publiſh his Sentiments of our Addreſs before mentioned, *viz. That he looked upon it as a poſitive Refuſal to comply with his Majeſty's eighth Inſtruction*, &c.

The ſame Juſtice ſeems to be obſerved towards us in ſome ſubſequent Parts of the ſame Meſſage. The Scarcity of Labour, occaſioned by inliſting Servants, and the Neceſſity of our Speaker's Abſence, which were the principal Motives for an Adjournment, are omitted in the Reaſons the Governor is pleaſed to enumerate. And the Rumour about Town of a Peace, which had the leaſt weight with us, taken Notice of as if it had been the chief Cauſe, with this Cenſure too, *That no Man heard any Thing of it but ourſelves.* When the Governor was pleaſed to call our Veracity in Queſtion, one might have expected, he would have been particularly careful on his own Part; and yet, it is not only a Miſtake in Fact, but what he neither did nor could know *that no Man heard any Thing of that Rumour but ourſelves.*

We are uſed with much like Charity, when our Application to him to redreſs one of the greateſt Grievances this Province ever laboured under, *viz.* the taking and detaining ſo many Servants from their Maſters, is repreſented as if it had been a Deſign *to avoid complying with His Majeſty's Inſtructions*; when he might with equal Truth ſay any Thing he pleaſes. If the Intereſt of the Crown does ſuffer for want of the Money we were and yet are willing to give, it muſt be owing to his Miſconduct; for it cannot be thought reaſonable, we ſhould give a Sum of Money which might be applied to tranſport ſo great a Number of our Servants from their Maſters, when there are as many, if not more Freemen inliſted, we ſuppoſe, than amounts to the full Proportion for this Province.

Why the Governor ſhould aſſert the Bill for raiſing of Money for the uſe of the Crown is vaniſhed, he can beſt account. The principal Difficulty which aroſe on that Bill is what we yet are deſirous of finding a proper Expedient for, *viz.* the Return of the Servants inliſted, to their Maſters; and whenever the Governor will be pleaſed to redreſs this Grievance, altho' the Bill may not vaniſh, the Neceſſity of it will; for we can, and are willing to give our full Proportion of Money, without any Bill.

The Governor is pleaſed to acquaint us, *His Warrants to the Officers to inliſt Men are general, and purſuant to the King's Orders*, which is ſo far well; but as the Governor had the Power of giving Warrants, we alſo think, he had and hath the Power of ſuperintending the Execution of them; and had it pleaſed him to have directed that Servants ſhould not have been inliſted, it had been more agreeable the Practice of all the other Colonies; and we have no doubt, but the Captains he has been pleaſed to appoint, underſtood their Duty too well to have diſputed his Commands.

But as the Governor has in divers Parts of the Meſſage we are anſwering, as well as elſewhere, inſinuated, *that a timely Application to him might have prevented the Inliſting of Servants complained of*, we hope he will excuſe us, in giving the beſt Account we can of this Matter.

Soon after the Receipt of the firſt Commands from the Crown, reſpecting Inliſting of Soldiers, he may remember he publiſhed

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a Proclamation concerning it, bearing date on the 14th of *April* laſt paſt; the ſame Day, being applied to by ſome Servants, who were deſirous of Inliſting themſelves in the King's Service, the Governor, taking ſome of them by the Hand, let them know *they were freed from the former Maſters, and were obliged to ſerve none but the King: That there was no Difference between himſelf and them, but that he had better Cloaths, and Money in his Pocket, which he alſo let them know would be provided for them.* This, and ſome other Conduct of like kind, hath been the principal Source from whence this Evil ſprang: Great Numbers of Servants applied to have their Names entred; and they grew ſo tumultuous and diſorderly that the Governor was put under the Neceſſity of publiſhing the Proclamation he is pleaſed to mention, by which it was declared, that the Contracts between Servants and Maſters was not diſſolved by the Entering of their Names, as before mentioned; but notwithſtanding this, they were fed with Hopes, that when the King's Commiſſions came over, they were at Liberty to inliſt. Sometime after this, *to wit*, on the 5th of the Month called *May*, laſt, this Aſſembly met; and altho' the Governor had received the Commands before mentioned, and altho' he's pleaſed to reproach us, as if we had not been ſo early in our Zeal as ſome of our Neighbours, he had then not ſo much of his own as to ſay one Syllable to us concerning it. During the Time of our then Sitting, Petitions were firſt preſented to us, Complaining of the Inliſting of Servants; and it was then under our Conſideration, whether our Application to the Governor in relation this Affair, might be of Benefit to the Petitioners and others, or not.

And as we were well inform'd, the Governor did not then ſeem to be determined in his own Judgment, concerning the Legality of Inliſting Servants, altho' his Judgment then, as now, rather preponderated in Favour of it; and that he ſaid, *He had not then received full Inſtructions from the Crown, nor knew how far he might be concern'd in it:* The Aſſembly thought it not prudent to Addreſs on that Occaſion, leaſt it might weaken the Proclamation he had publiſhed, as is before mentioned; and thereupon, they then came to the following Reſolve, with which the Governor muſt, no doubt, be long ſince acquainted.

" *Reſolved,* That the King's General Invitation to ſuch of " his Subjects here, as are inclined to inliſt themſelves, ought not " (in our Opinion) to be underſtood to give Power to inliſt Ser- " vants, without the Aſſent of their Maſters: But foraſmuch " as the Laws now in being have, as we conceive, provided ſuf- " ficient Remedies for thoſe who are or may be injured in their " Properties, the Petitioners, and ſuch who may think themſelves " aggrieved in this Reſpect, are recommended to the Methods " they may be adviſed to by their Council to obtain Redreſs."

The Governor's Proclamation, with this Reſolve, we hoped might have diſcouraged the future Inliſting of Servants; but in this we own ourſelves to have been miſtaken; for the Governor's Opinion preponderating in favour of the Practice, and the great Encouragement he hath ſince from time to time given to it, has notwithſtanding what we expected, occaſioned a Continuance of the Inliſting of Servants, now juſtly complained of as a heavy Grievance. At our laſt Meeting our Sentiments of this Matter were much the ſame as now they are, and the principal Difficulty in preparing the Bill then before us, was what is the principal Obſtacle now in our Way to give Money to the Crown, *viz.* to find an Expedient for preventing the Exportation, and providing for the Return of ſo great a Number of Servants to their Maſters.

How, after what we have before related, it ſhould be ſuppoſed we were wanting in any neceſſary Application to the Governor, or in our Endeavours to remedy ſo heavy a Calamity, or that the Governor would have relieved us if timely Application had been made to him, when it's ſo notorious, that he hath been the chief Occaſion of it, we muſt ſubmit to thoſe whoſe Right it is to determine. If what the Governor informs us be true, we do not ſee how it was in his Power to have relieved us, if Application had been made ever ſo timely; for by his Conſtruction of the King's Commands, he was to raiſe the greateſt Number of Men that he poſſibly could; and if it was lawful to inliſt Servants, let what Number of Freemen ſoever preſent, Servants might be an Addition to that Number, and conſequently ought to be taken; and that this in the Governor's Opinion muſt be right, is plain, becauſe he tells us in his laſt Meſſage, that he *gave Directions to the Captains to inliſt none but Freemen*; and yet it is notorious, that they have ſince inliſted Servants, and the Governor tells us, *it is not in his Power to diſcharge them*: He does indeed inform us, that *to all who have applied to him for a Diſcharge, he hath given Notes directed to the Officers, deſiring them to diſcharge ſuch Servants, if they can be perſuaded to return to their Maſters, and it can be done conſiſtent with the Service; and that as many of them have from thence been diſcharged here, ſo the Diſcharge of ſome has been procured by him from other Governments.*

That the Governor may have given ſuch Notes, and that it may have been attended with the Effect he is pleaſed to mention, we believe to be true; but do theſe Notes contain any Thing more authoritative, than if ſent from any other Perſon in the Government? It muſt be confeſs'd, as they came from a Perſon in his high Station, thoſe Notes might be more likely to influence than from a Perſon in a private Character; but otherwiſe, as they are conditional, it's left at the Pleaſure of either the Officer or the Servant, to fruſtrate the Effect of them.

Beſides, it ſeems exceeding difficult to us, if the Governor really underſtands the Commands of the Crown, and the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Letter, to enjoyn him to raiſe as many Men as he poſſibly can, without any Limitation, and that he has no Power to diſcharge any of them, how he will be able to reconcile this with the Power he places in the Captains he has appointed, to do an Act he himſelf cannot; for if the Captains ſhould fill up their Companies on any ſuch Diſcharge, ſtill the Servants diſcharged might augment the Number of Soldiers for the King's Service, and from his own Reaſoning ought not to be diſcharged.

The Number of Captains or Companies can be no Objection; for as the Number of Captains appointed by the Governor, are already double the Number of Commiſſions ſent, he may by the ſame Reaſon, give Warrants to as many more as he ſhall think fit, without any Regard had to the Circumſtances of the Province.

The whole of this Reaſoning is intended to ſhew that the Governor's contending for a literal Execution of the Commands of the Crown, would be attended with Inconveniencies, and therefore ought to have a reaſonable Conſtruction; and that the Number of Men ſhould be limited in Proportion to our Circumſtances, and the Practice of the neighbouring Colonies; The Province of *New-Jerſey* hath, we are credibly inform'd, but two Commiſſions: Four Commiſſions, which is double their Number, we are inform'd, are ſent for this Province and the Counties; of which allowing *One* only for the three Lower Counties, it demonſtrates *Three Hundred* Men was the greateſt Number expected from hence; and as we ſuppoſe there is at leaſt that Number of Freemen already inliſted, we can ſee no Reaſon why the Province ſhould be ſo diſtreſſed, and the Ruin of ſo many Famiiies endangered by the Detaining of Servants.

In Excuſe for the taking and inliſting of Servants, the Governor is pleaſed to let us know, *the Officers inform'd him, that they did not receive Servants until they met them travelling on the Road to* New-York, *to inliſt there.*

How many we are to underſtand by the Word [*them*] in this Paragraph, is very uncertain; *all* the Servants, we preſume, could not be intended (altho' the Word as placed might bear that Conſtruction) for that would be a great Miſtake; and if we do not underſtand it to mean all, how many, or whether the Officers did really meet any, we cannot ſay. It is not improbable but that after the Governor's firſt Encouragement to Servants to inliſt, and

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his Proclamation after iſſued which ſeemed to diſcharge it, ſome of thoſe who entred their Names to ſerve the King, might be met by the Officers running away from their Maſters; this indeed gave the Officers an Opportunity and Right to ſtop them for the Uſe of their Maſters, but could give them no Authority to inliſt them there, rather than in any other Place or Circumſtance; for if the Inliſting of Servants be, as we take it to be, unlawful, that Act of the Officers was only doing an Injury to the Maſters, to prevent its being done by others: And even were it admitted to give a Right to inliſt thoſe they found ſtrolling, to conclude they therefore had a Right to inliſt all others, whether ſtrolling or not, is a Conſequence not deducible from any Rules of Argument we are acquainted with. It had, we preſume, been much to the Advantage of the Inhabitants of this Province, the Servants had all eſcaped to *New-York*; for from the Regard both Magiſtrates and Officers have there ſhewn to Juſtice, they might, if we are rightly informed, with their Aſſiſtance, have obtained the Servants again; but here there is little Room for the Maſters to expect it from the Governor, whilſt his Opinion preponderates in favour of thoſe Lawyers (if any ſuch there be) who hold the Inliſting of bought Servants lawful.

Whatever Regard we might have for the Governor's Opinion in other Caſes, it muſt receive ſome Allay in the preſent Caſe. Early Prepoſſeſſions, and Conduct in Purſuance of it, muſt be allowed to make ſuch ſtrong Impreſſions in the Mind, as are not eaſy to be eradicated.

The Caſe of Felons tranſported by Acts of Parliament, may differ from Apprentices and Servants in ſome Things; Felons are bound to ſerve by the Juſtices where they are convicted, for ſuch Term of Years as the Act directs; other Servants are obliged to ſerve for no longer Time than they contract; but both are equally the Property of their Maſters during the Time they have to ſerve (as we are inform'd) if an Act of Parliament can make them ſo. But the Law is the proper Standard by which this is to be determined, if ſo great a Calamity cannot be otherwiſe avoided, and the Maſters think it worth their While to try it. We own they have not hitherto met with any great Encouragement to do ſo, when the Conduct of a Maſter, for aſſerting his Right to his Servant, underwent a publick Examination by the Governor's Directions, as if he had been guilty of ſome heinous Offence, and the Depoſitions threatned to be laid before a Secretary of State, as if ſome mighty Oppoſition had been given to the Execution of the King's Commands.

We do not ſearch after Things foreign to the Subjects under Conſideration, though we conceive we might be warranted by the Governor's Example; why otherwiſe, among the many Faults he is pleaſed to heap upon us, ſhould he charge us with the Act relating to Importation of Felons and Convicts, paſt many Years ago, when very few of the preſent Aſſembly were Members? If there be any Fault in the Paſſing of this Act, we do not ſee how the Governor can wholly excuſe himſelf, for that ſince his Coming amongſt us, an Act appointing an Officer to execute the ſaid Act relating to Convicts, received his Approbation: And a Bill to repeal thoſe Acts, and make them agreeable to the Mind of the Lords of Trade, paſt this Aſſembly, and might have had his Aſſent if he had thought it fitting.

We do not know how the Governor may be provided to ſhew that there is ſuch a Ballance due, and to become due to the Province, as he ſuppoſes; but to demonſtrate our great Abilities on the preſent Occaſion, it would be neceſſary to prove much *paid*, as well as much *due*; and in this he might find more Difficulty. The mentioning the Sums payable to the Proprietors, was not intended to carry any Reflection on them: But as the Act could not have been obtained without ſuch Payments as are expreſſed in the Act, or an Exception made which would have affected the Credit of our Money, we thought ourſelves warranted to uſe the Expreſſions we did.

When we have wanted an Addition of Paper-Money, it may be true, the Province has been repreſented populous, and our Trade great; and we do not know that upon any Occaſion we have endeavoured to diminiſh our Numbers; we were unwilling indeed to have the World ſuppoſe we were very rich; for that would be a Miſtake, of which no ſtronger Proof need be given, than the great Number of Borrowers which appear for the Paper-Money when emitted.

We have moſt of us lived many Years in this Place, and ſome of us have ſeen a conſiderable Part of the neighbouring Colonies; and we are ready to think, that without going further than *New-York*, double the Wealth of what is contained in ours may be found, and of Conſequence they muſt be much more able to contribute to any Undertaking which required Money, than we: But when the Governor, from a few Years Acquaintance, and for ought we have learned, no great Knowledge of the Continent, can venture to affirm ſo freely; it may not perhaps become us to ſay more, than that as we are the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Province, we have an equal Right to judge of our own Abilities, and we differ widely from his Opinion.

It neither makes for our Purpoſe, nor are we deſirous to magnify the Number of Servants Inliſted; but on the contrary, we ſhould be very well pleaſed to leſſen their Numbers, by any juſt Means in our Power; altho' we can ſee no Reaſon why this ſhould be done by giving a Bounty to ſuch Freemen who have inliſted, or ſhall be willing to inliſt, when, in our Opinion, a ſufficient Number of Freemen, in proportion to the Abilities of the Inhabitants of this Province, if not too many, are inliſted already.

The Names of Perſons being inliſted, the Governor tells us, *were by his Order and Conſent of Council, kept ſecret, for juſtifiable Reaſons, and,* AMONGST OTHERS, *to prevent their being arreſted for trifling Sums.* The Words [*amongſt others*] may include the Grievance we complain of, for ought we know; but whether it did or not, if it will be of uſe to the Governor, we ſuppoſe notwithſtanding his Defiance, we might be able to give him more than one Inſtance of Maſters being treated with an unbecoming Severity; but ſhall at preſent defer it, and leave the Governor to explain who thoſe Maſters are, that have ſhewn ſo little Regard to Names of the higheſt Dignity: If it be any of our Number, let them be brought to Juſtice: If it be not, why are we to be charged with the Faults of others?

That the Aſſembly might make ſome Allowance to Maſters who loſt their Servants about the Time of the *Canada* Expedition, may be true, we ſuppoſe; but that it was beſides the Two Thouſand Pounds then given to the Crown, we think is a Miſtake, it being paid out of the Two Thouſand Pounds then raiſed; and it was not paid for Servants inliſted within our Province, but in ſome Neighbouring Governments: The Number inliſted were but few, and therefore might have been paid for without great Difficulty; but to pay for ſo many, as are unjuſtly taken in this Province, eſpecially ſince there are a ſufficient Number of Freemen beſides, is no parallel Caſe, and muſt be a much greater Debt.

We hope we ſhall never be wanting on any Occaſion by Actions as well as Words, ſo far as may be conſiſtent with our Religious Principles, to ſhew our Gratitude to our King for the Privileges our Society, with others, enjoy in this Province, whatever the Governor is pleaſed to ſay to the contrary. That the Principles of our Society were inconſiſtent with Government, has been a Calumny often heretofore objected againſt us, by ſome of our moſt envious Adverſaries; but ſince the Charge is without any Foundation, and our peaceable Demeanor has entitled us to a more favourable Opinion under the preſent, and ſome former Governments, it ſeems hard to have a Charge of that nature revived againſt us, by one, from whom we rather thought ourſelves entitled to Protection and Relief: And how well the Governor will be able

to acquit himſelf in point of Gratitude to thoſe under whom he holds his preſent Dignity (ſome of whom bear the ſame Name we do) we muſt leave to them and to him to determine.

This Province hath ſubſiſted under the Government and Directions of Men of the ſame Principles with us, many Years before the Governor had any thing to do with it; and may, we think, ſubſiſt for many Years to come, unleſs ſome ſuch-like Miſrepreſentations as his own, ſhould prevail againſt us: Tho' ſome Governors there have been, as uneaſy, and as willing and ready to find Fault and ſuggeſt Dangers, as himſelf.

To charge us with ſoliciting for our preſent Station; and to inſinuate that we have not diſcharged it with Honour; that we have applied ourſelves to obtain an uncommon Majority in this Aſſembly; that we have attacked the Rights of the Corporation; employed Emiſſaries to promote Petitions; or whatever the Governor has pleaſed, without any Grounds, to accuſe us of; his Attempts to divide us from our Friends in *England*, and the other Inhabitants of this Province, with whom we have generally lived in Peace and Good-Will, carry evident Demonſtration what Share we have in his Affection, and what we may expect from his Government; but it would ſwell our Meſſage, already long, to take that Notice of them, which otherwiſe they might juſtly deſerve.

To conclude, We have been, and yet are ready and willing to demonſtrate our Loyalty and Fidelity, by *giving ſuch a Sum of Money* to the the Crown, as may be a full Proportion to what is given by the Neighbouring Colonies: PROVIDED the Servants ſo unjuſtly taken and detained from their Maſters, be returned; and if this be denied, the Conſequence muſt lie at the Governor's Door; and we ſhall think it our Duty, on Behalf of the great Number of Freemen of this Province, who are injured by the Detaining of their Servants, to make humble Suit to the Crown in their Behalf, for that Redreſs we are denied by the Governor; and we make no Doubt, however ſlightily he may treat us, we ſhall be conſidered as the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Province, and obtain Juſtice to thoſe on whoſe Behalf we apply, without being cenſured for a "Behaviour very "different to that Spirit of Chriſtianity we profeſs."

The 8th of the 6th mon. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*
1740. J. KINSEY, *Speaker.*

To the Honourable THOMAS PENN, *Eſq; one of the Proprietors of the Province of* Pennſylvania.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met.*

May it pleaſe the PROPRIETOR,

AS it is the Duty of every Subject of the Crown of *Great-Britain* to promote its juſt Intereſt, we never entertain'd any Doubt, but that the Deſcendants of ſo worthy an Anceſtor as our firſt Founder, would contribute what might be reaſonably expected from them to this End.

We return the Proprietor our hearty Thanks for the good Inclinations he has ſhewn in his late Meſſage, by offering to prolong the Time for the Payment of Money due from the Province. But whatever Conſtruction may be put on our Meſſage of the *Twenty-ninth* of laſt Month, we did not imagine our Treaſury ſo ill furniſhed, as not to enable us to ſhew our Duty and Loyalty to the Crown, by giving as much Money in Proportion to the Circumſtances of the Province, as is done in the neighbouring Governments, tho' we did not think it, by much, in ſo good a State as the Governor was pleaſed to repreſent it.

But the principle Obſtacle in our Way, is a Grievance no Colony on the Continent, that we know of, has Reaſon to complain of, but ourſelves, *viz.* That great Numbers of our Servanrs have been inliſted and detained from their Maſters, as we conceive, without any Authority from the Crown.

In a Government in which the Liberties and Properties of the Inhabitants have been generally looked upon to be ſecured in the beſt Manner, it ſeems too hard to find ſuch an Attack, as we look upon this to be, made upon the Conſtitution, without ſeeking for Redreſs.

And as we have made ſeveral Applications to the Governor to this Purpoſe, which do not ſeem to have the Effect we think they ought to have had, and we could have deſired; and as we look upon it to be one of the greateſt Calamities this Province ever ſuffered, we therefore think it our Duty to apply to our gracious Sovereign for Relief; whoſe Name and Service are pretended to Purpoſes, we perſwade ourſelves, inconſiſtent with his royal Intereſt, and to which he will give no Countenance.

But as nothing, ſave the Neceſſity of our Affairs, makes us entertain Thoughts of ſuch an Application; and as we are deſirous firſt to uſe all other Means in our Power, we earneſtly entreat the Proprietor, to uſe his Intereſt with the Governor to mediate this Affair, and remove the Neceſſity of our ſo doing. Much the Province owes to thy worthy Anceſtor; great has been the Acknowledgements deſervedly paid to his Merit; and we hope his Deſcendants have a ſufficient Stock of the ſame noble Spirit, that will exert itſelf for the good of Mankind, and deſerve like Acknowledgements to thoſe, which Poſterity will pay to his Memory.

6th mo. 8. 1740. *Signed by Order of the Houſe,*
J. KINSEY, *Speaker.*

To which the Proprietor was pleaſed to return the following *ANSWER.*

Gentlemen,

THE Eaſe and Happineſs of the People you repreſent, being what I have very much at Heart, every Opportunity given me to conduce to ſo good an End, muſt afford me great Satisfaction; and I wiſh it was in my Power to give ſuch of them Relief as are concern'd in the Matter you ſeem deſirous to redreſs.

To that End, notwithſtanding I am thoroughly convinced of the Governor's Inclinations, not only to do Juſtice, but to ſhew Favour, where it is in his Power, and requeſted with any ſort of Decency, I have conferr'd with him on the Subject you recommended to me; and find he is ſtill of Opinion, that if he conceived himſelf well warranted to diſcharge the Servants now inliſted, in the Manner you inſiſt on, it would occaſion ſuch a Mutiny as would not be eaſy for him to put a Stop to; and might diſappoint the King of that Aſſiſtance, which, by the Care and Diligence of the Governor, is like to be ſent from this Province; and as I am of the ſame Opinion, I cannot interfere further in this Affair.

I am much concern'd to ſee an Aſſembly of this Province ſeem willing to excuſe themſelves from aſſiſting the King and Nation in the preſent Undertaking, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's Confidence in their Zeal, and the affectionate Manner in which he has been pleaſed to demand that Aſſiſtance; and rather to indulge a Spirit of Contention with a Gentleman, who, through the Whole of his Procedure, has acted ſuch a Part as becomes a good Subject, zealous for the Honour of his King and Country; while you with whom he has contended, by the whole Courſe of your Proceeding, according to the beſt Judgment I can form of it, have evinced to the World, that you are ſatisfied with ſhewing a very moderate Degree of Duty to your King, and Affection to your Mother Country, eſpecially by the ſmall Number of Men you think ſufficient to ſupply his Majeſty with, from this populous Colony.

If you would have it believed you have the Honour and Intereſt of the Crown at Heart, I conceive, you would give a Supply ſufficient to anſwer the King's Expectations; if the Quiet of the People be your Aim, you would make every Perſon an adequate Satisfaction who may have ſuffer'd, which in the End, it is hoped, with good Management, will not be many; and if you are of Opinion the Governor has acted a Part he cannot anſwer, you may then, with more Safety to yourſelves, ſeek for Redreſs.

Philad. Auguſt 9. 1740. *THO. PENN.*

MADRID, April 8. O. S.

LEtters from Barcelona ſay, that Admiral Haddock intended to have made a Deſcent at Siges, about ſix Leagues from that City, but was diſappointed by the timely Arrival of a Detachment of Grenadiers. Advice has been receiv'd, that the Squadron which ſail'd from Cadiz the 29th of laſt Month, has been ſeen off the Coaſts of Galicia, ſo that no Doubt is made but that it is join'd by the Ferrol Squadron, both which, it's ſaid, will conſiſt of 23 or 24 Men of War, 600 Pieces of Cannon, and 7000 Men.

LONDON, May 21.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Mackey, *on board the* Neſbit, *off the Start, May* 18, *to* Albert Neſbit, *Eſq;*

THIS will be delivered to you by a Londonderry-Man, a brave honeſt Fellow, who came to Cork juſt as I was going to ſail, and whom I ſhipp'd there as third Mate, being well recommended. We ſail'd from Gibraltar the 21ſt of April, and met with variable Winds; which obliged us to ſtand ſome time to the Weſtward, and ſometimes to the Northward, for ſeveral Days. In Lat. forty eight and thirty four about 50 Leagues to the Weſtward of Uſhant, we met with the St. Sebaſtian, a Spaniſh Privateer of 18 Guns and 150 Men, who bore down upon us with Engliſh Colours; we, on Sight of her, (as we have done during the Voyage, on the Sight of any Veſſel) got every thing ready; when ſhe came near us, my Gunner aſſur'd me it was the St. Sebaſtian, having himſelf been taken by her, laſt Year; and ſo it prov'd: When ſhe came within Gun-ſhot, ſhe ſtruck her Engliſh Colours, hoiſted Spaniſh, and fir'd her Great Guns and ſmall Arms upon us, with great Fury; we all lay cloſe till ſhe came along ſide of us, when we fir'd a whole Broad-ſide intoher, which ſhe little expected; ſhe directly return'd the Compliment, and all her ſmall Arms; and we immediately did the ſame, with the Addition of three Engliſh Huzza's; this, with a conſtant Fire for ſome time, obliged her to ſheer off, and decreaſe her Firing; and ſoon after ſhe ſet all the ſails ſhe could, and made off; We then crouded after them, and rak'd her Backſide merrily, every body on board being full of Spirit, and ſhould certainly have taken her had we not been ſo deeply laden. I ſhall not be afraid of meeting ſuch another Privateer, while I am ſupported by ſuch a brave Set People as I now have. I forgot to tell you, that the Heat of our Engagement laſted an Hour and an Half: He has tickled our Sides, and maul'd our Rigging; but I am confident his are much more pepper'd. Thank God, we had none kill'd, but four are wounded by the Splinters. Our People, who ply'd the Blunderbuſſes from the Tops, conld perceive their Men fall thick, on the diſcharge of our Double Round and Patridge. We ſhot away his Colours; I wiſh it had been his Maſt, (which enabled him to fly ſo faſt) that we might have ſhewn the St. Sebaſtian the Way to London, and taught her better Manners, for the many Inſults ſhe has been guilty of."

We hear that the Owners of the above Ship have order'd all imaginable Care to be had of the wounded Men, and have taken Lodgings for them againſt their Arrival in the River; and it is not doubted but the whole Crew will meet with a Reward, from the Gentlemen concerned, ſuitable to their Merit, and worthy the Honour of the Merchants at London.

We are credibly inform'd, that notwithſtanding the Reports which have prevail'd that the late hard Winter had damag'd the Seed in the Ground, and greatly prejudiced the enſuing Crop, that by the kind Rains we have had for ſome time paſt, the Corn ſprings up in all Parts of the Kingdom in a very promiſing Manner, and we have great Reaſon to expect (with the Bleſſing of God) a plentiful Harveſt. The ſaid Reports have been rais'd by the Engroſſers, to get off, at an exorbitant Price, the Stock they have on Hand, and thereby diſtreſs the honeſt and laborious Poor.

June 5. By a Letter from St. Sebaſtian we learn, that there are now riding at Anchor there, 42 Engliſh Ships, which have been taken at different Times during the War, by the Spaniards. We hear the Squadron now fitting out is with Deſign to do Honour to the Britiſh Nation, and to go to St. Sebaſtian aud retake them, which may be eaſily done, it being a place of no conſiderable Strength; and which will be of real Service to the Nation.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, *dated June* 1,

Yeſterday came in his Majeſty's Ship Deptford, Capt Pocklington, and brought in with him the St. Sebaſtian Privateer of 12 *Guns and* 114 *Men, which he took the* 23*d ult. The ſaid Privateer had with him when taken, a Ship from Oporto, bound to Briſtol, and another from Pool, to Newfoundland, He has taken* 22 *Ships ſince the War, and was the ſame that engaged Capt. Mackey. The Deptford left Admiral Balchen in Lat.* 41, *who having expended his Beer is expected in here every day. The Admiral ſtood in ſo near, that he could diſcover* 31 *Sail of Men of War, in Ferrol.---*

Plymouth, June 6. Came in His Majeſty's Ships, under Vice Admiral Balchen, *viz.* the Ruſſel, the Norfolk, the Grafton, the Dunkirk, the Severn; with the Hopewell of Pool, Lovel from Cork, for Newfoundland, that was taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and retaken by Admiral Balchen.

BOSTON, Auguſt 4.

By Letters from South Carolina of the 2d, 4th and 7th of July, to a Gentleman in Town we are inform'd, That the Siege of St. Auguſtine is not raiſed, as mentioned in ſome of the Papers, but on the contrary, that the Government of Carolina was raiſing additional Forces to ſend thither, to aſſiſt in that undertaking:--- That Capt. Mc Neal with his Company from Charleſtown, was to embark the Day thoſe Letters came away. And by the ſame Letters we are inform'd, that the Lieut. Governor had iſſued his Proclamation for calling the General Aſſembly (which ſtood adjourn'd to the firſt Tueſday in Oct.) to meet on Tueſday the 15th Inſt. when it is not doubted, proper Meaſures were taken for puſhing on the War more vigorouſly againſt the Enemy.

By the ſame Letters we learn, that it was not Fort St. Diego, but a ſmall Fort called the Negro Fort, that was retaken by the Spaniards, after an obſtinate and brave Reſiſtance made by the Engliſh Forces, which were in that Fort, and which were only 100 White Men and 30 Indians, againſt 500 Spaniards; in which Action the Engliſh had 35 White Men and 10 Indians kill'd and 27 made Priſoners. And that the reaſon of the Men of War leaving St. Auguſtine, was to avoid the Hurricane Seaſon, which then approached, and that they were to return thither as ſoon as that Seaſon was over, which is generally reckon'd to be ſo by the firſt of September. But Capt. Laws and Capt. Dandridge were to remain in the Matanzas, about 20 Miles to the Southward of St. Auguſtine.

By a Letter juſt arrived from Charleſtown in S. Carolina, (dated July 12.) we are informed, that the Siege of St. Auguſtine is certainly raiſed; that the ſick and wounded were already arrive at Charleſtown; that the Cannon, Ammunition and Baggage were put on board the Tranſports, and daily expected; that the General is charged with Miſconduct, and that the People of Carolina are uuder the greateſt Concern that the Expedition has proved unſucceſsful; a particular Account of which is referred to from Capt. Warren, who is daily expected.

New-York, Auguſt 11. On Saturday laſt came in here his Majeſty's Ship the Squirrel, Capt. Warren, who ſail'd ſome time ſince on a Cruize, and Convoy'd the Sloop Mary with the Lieutenants, Arms, *&c.* to Virginia.

From the Virginia Gazette.

At a Council held at the Capitol in the City of Williamſburg, *May* 26. 1740.

PRESENT, The GOVERNOR in Council.

IT *is this Day Ordered,* That no Perſon impowered to inliſt Perſons for his Majeſty's Service, do preſume to enliſt Servants, upon any Pretence whatſoever. And that this Order be forthwith Printed; and alſo publiſhed in the *Gazette,* that no Perſon may pretend Ignorance thereof.

By his Honour's Command, *Benjamin Needler.*

PHI-

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract from the Votes of Aſſembly, the 9th of the 6th mon. 1740.

Reſolved, That the Taking and Detaining of great Numbers of bought Servants from their Maſters, within this Province, under Pretence of inliſting them in the King's Service, is an unjuſt Invaſion on the Properties of their Maſters; a Diſcouragement to the Trade of Importing white Servants; and a great Hurt and Grievance to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Province.

Reſolved, That an humble Petition and Remonſtrance be drawn up, in order to be preſented to the King, praying Redreſs of the ſaid Grievance.

Reſolved, That *Robert Jones*, *Iſrael Pemberton*, *Iſaac Norris*, *Thomas Leech*, *James Morris* and *Samuel Levis*, be a Committee to draw up the ſaid Petition and Remonſtrance, and to take proper Proofs to ſupport the ſame; and that they have Power to ſend for Perſons and Papers, *&c.*

Then the Houſe adjourned to the 25th Inſtant.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all Maſters of Servants in the Counties of *Philadelphia*, *Bucks*, *Cheſter* and *Lancaſter*, who have in any Manner ſuffered by the late Enliſting of Servants, that they immediately make known their ſeveral Grievances to the Conſtables of their reſpective Townſhips, who have Orders to tranſmit the ſame to *Philadelphia*, to the *Committee of Grievances* appointed by the Aſſembly.

Cuſtom-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, Entred Inwards.

Scooner Poſt-Boy, James Simmons, from Salem in New-England.
Ship Simpſon, John Simm, from Liſbon.
Ship Britannia, John Purnell, from Liſbon.
Snow Induſtry, George Davis, from Cork.
Snow Alexander and Ann, John Cox, from Liſbon.
Sloop Sea Flower, William Nelſon, from Salem in New-England.

Entred Out.

Sloop Delight, James Jauncey, for Bermuda.
Sloop Humming Bird Edward Barker, for Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Hampſhire, James Calcot, for Liſbon.
Scooner Poſt-Boy, James Simmons, for Cork.
Brigt. Laurel, Hugh Treſſe, for Liſbon.

Cleared.

Sloop Meridian, Thomas Comerford, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Pelican, Obediah Brown, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Britannia, Samuel Gorton, to Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Southall, Thomas Richardſon, to Barbados.
Sloop Robert, Robert Ford, to Boſton.
Brigt. Dolphin, Thomas Stamper, to Liſbon.
Brigt. Vernon, Arthur Burrows, to Barbados.
Scooner Molly, Ephraim Jones to Boſton.

WE the Members of the Church of Chriſt, baptized on Profeſſion of their Faith, &c. *at* Philadelphia *and* Pennypack, *now aſſembled at their appointed Meeting for Church Affairs, ſend* Greeting, *To all Chriſtian People whom it may concern.*

WHEREAS there hath been lately publiſhed by Mr. *Ebenezer Kinnerſly*, a certain Paper, containing ſeveral perſonal Reflections on the Rev. Mr. *Jones*, Paſtor, as if he were notoriouſly guilty of ſpeaking Untruths, and repreſenting the Church as requiring ſomething unreaſonable of the ſaid Mr. *Kinnerſly*, a Compliance to which would be inconſiſtent with a good Conſcience.

We therefore, being by the Church appointed a Committee to inſpect into, and make Report of this Matter; and the Caſe having been fairly ſtated before us, and conſcientiouſly examined by us, DO, for the Honour of Religion, and in Juſtice to the Miniſter and Church, hereby declare and certify, That thoſe Reflections caſt on Mr. *Jones* are no way juſt; nor is he in the leaſt guilty of ſpeaking the Untruths alledg'd againſt him; neither did the Church proceed any further againſt Mr. *Kinnerſly* at that Meeting, of the 12th of *July* laſt, than only, after his Non-compliance with their Order, to deſire him to forbear Communicating the Day enſuing, they being (not without Cauſe) diſſatisfy'd he ſhould.

We are not inclin'd, at preſent, to multiply Words, nor think it proper to render Railing for Railing. We believe that what is ſaid is ſufficient to ſatisfy unprejudiced Minds, of Mr. *Jones's* Innocency in this Caſe, and of the Church's regular Proceedings, reſpectively.

This their Meeting would have been called ſooner, but was delay'd only that Mr. *Kinnerſly* might have an Opportunity to do ſomething by Way of publick Recantation, or moderating his Charges, which might juſtly have been expected.

Given from under our Hands, at Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 11. 1740.

George Eaton,
William Branſon,
John Hart,
William Marſhall,
Robert Parſons,
Thomas Potts,
Thomas Dungan.

ON *Monday* next, the two laſt Volumes of the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD's Works will be ready to be deliver'd to the Subſcribers.

Note, The laſt Volume of Journals contains his *American* Journal.

ALL Perſons indebted to *John Burk*, Merchant, of *Briſtol*, in *Bucks* County, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay their reſpective Debts; and all Perſons that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, in order to have them adjuſted, by

John Abraham Denormandie,)
Joſeph Peace,) Adminiſtrators.

CHARLES WALPOLE,

Mathematical Inſtrument Maker from LONDON:

MAkes, ſells and mends all ſorts of Inſtruments both for Sea and Land, at the Sign of the *Davis Quadrant*, at the Corner of *M'Coome's* Alley, in Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, *Philadelphia.*

Lately Imported,

And to be ſold by JOSEPH ARTHUR *in* Walnut-ſtreet, *at very reaſonable Rates.*

NAILS of all ſorts, Callimancoes, Duroys, Linnen and Cotton Checks, Camblets and Camblettees, Felt-Hats, Mohair and Buttons, fine ſilk Twiſt, Ivory Combs, fine printed Callicoes, colour'd Taffeties, Ozenbrigs, Bed-Ticks, Check Handkerchiefs, Waſh Leather Gloves, Worſted Caps, Druggets, Sagathies, flower'd Ruſſels, Boys Worſted Hoſe, Tables, Scriptores and Cheſts of Drawers.

ON *Monday* the 25th Inſtant, at Ten in the Morning, will be expos'd to Sale at Mr. *Powell's* Wharff, a Shallop, Burthen about 7 Tons, with very good Sails, Anchor, Cable, *&c.* to be ſtruck off to the higheſt Bidder, at Twelve a Clock.

RUN away the 11th Inſt. from *John Coward* of *Upper Freehold*, an Iriſh Servant Man named *James Grant*, aged about 21 Years; had on when he went away, a grey Homeſpun Waſtcoat with Pewter Buttons, Linnen Breeches, grey homeſpun Stockings, ſharp toed Shoes, a Linnen Cap and a Felt Hat; he has taken with him two Shirts and two Pair of Breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by *John Coward.*

RUN away the 11th Inſt. from *James Holmes*, a Servant Man named *William Burrows*, aged about 23 Years; he is about 5 Foot 8 Inches high, reddiſh Hair, and is pock retten; had with him when he went away, a Dimity Jacket, and an Ozenbrigs Jacket, two Ozenbrigs Shirts, two Ozenbrigs Breeches, thread Stockings, a fine Shirt, and a Felt Hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by *James Holmes.*

To be SOLD by B. FRANKLIN,

HISTOIRE de POLYBE, Nouvellement Traduite du Grec *Par Dom* Vincent Thuillier, *Bénédictin de la Congregation de Saint Maur.* Avec un Commentaire ou

UN CORPS DE SCIENCE MILITAIRE,

Enrichi de Notes Critiques et Hiſtoriques, Ou Toutes les Grandes Parties de la Guerre, ſoit pour l'Offenſive, ſoit pour la Défenſive, ſont expliquées, demontrées, and repréſentées en Figures. Ouvrage très-utile non ſeulement aux Officiers Généraux, mais même à tous ceux qui ſuivent le parti des armes. *Par M.* de Folard, *Chevalier de l' Ordre Militaire de Saint Louis, Meſtre de Camp d' Infanterie.* Diviſé en ſix Volumes in quarto. Imprimé a *Paris*, 1727. avec Approbation & Privilege du Roy.

For *LONDON* directly,

THE Brigt. *Hannah*, *William Tiffin*, Maſter, having two thirds of her Loading already engag'd. For Freight or Paſſage agree with *John Stamper*, or ſaid Maſter on board ſaid Brigt. lying at *Samuel Parr's* Wharff.

N. B. She has very good Accommodation for Paſſengers.

NEWLY imported from *London* and *Briſtol*, a very good Sortment of Goods; particularly, Callicoes, Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Iſengams, Garlix, Ozenbrigs, white and brownSheeting, Diaper, check'd Linnens, Taffaties, Perſians, Mantuas, broad and narrow Shalloons, German Serge, Druggets, Duroys, Serges, ſuperfine Jeans and corded Dimity, tufted colour'd Fuſtians, ſtriped Hollands, Bedticks, Cambleteens, Callimancoes, fine ſtriped yardwide Stuffs, Frizes, Iron ware, Nails, Steel, Cutlery, Shott, Saſh Glaſs, double Flint Drinking Glaſſes, Decanters, Cruets, Salts and Tumbers,: Felt Hats, Pepper, beſt double refin'd Loaf Sugar, wool Cards, Mens grey worſted Hoſe and cloth colour'd ditto, womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Caps, with Variety of other Goods; to be ſold by *Hamilton* and *Coleman* at their Store near *Carpenter's* Wharff.

RUN away on the 1ſt. Inſtant from *Richard Porter*, in *Talbott* County, *Maryland*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Patrick Downs* aged about 25 Years, of middle Stature, black complexion'd, with a black Beard; by Trade a Taylor: Had on when he went away, a tufted Fuſtian Coat lin'd with blue, or a brown broad cloth Coat lin'd with red, a white duffle great Coat, brown Holland double-breaſted Jacket and Breeches, white Holland Shirt, ozenbrigs Trowſers, white thread Stockings, and a Pair of old Pumps.

N. B. He has ſtolen an Iron grey Stallion, about 15 Hands high, very long Mane, paces and is branded; has taken alſo a Buck-skin Seat Hunting Saddle, with blue broad-cloth Houſings.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Man and Horſe, ſo that his Maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Three Pounds*, *Penſylvania* Money Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by *Richard Porter.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 27th Inſt. a Servant Man named *Daniel Dunn*, Aged about 30 Years, well ſet, bluff Faced, freſh Complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, he is an *Iriſhman*: Had on when he went away, a Snuff colour'd Coat, with flat pewter Butons, a pair of Trowſers, and a pair of linnen Breeches, a pair of black Stockings, a homſpun Shirt with a very large Patch on the Belly.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty* Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by *David Ogden.*

THESE are to inform all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Samſon Cary*, late of *Briſtol* deceaſed, that whereas they were ſufficiently notified, and deſired to bring in their reſpective Dues, about 10 Months ago, to which there hath been but very little Compliance, or Payments made, whereby the Executor of the ſaid Eſtate is at preſent very much uncapable of performing the Payments of the Legacies mentioned in the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Deceaſed: Now this is further to inform the ſaid Perſons ſo concern'd, that if they relapſe the 10th Day of *October* next, they may expect immediate Trouble, without Exception; in order not only to diſcharge the juſt Will of the Deceaſed aforeſaid, but alſo to prevent the Executor aforeſaid, from ſundry Suits of Law, *&c.* which otherwiſe he may unavoidably expect without Regard to the Nonperformance of delinquent Perſons. *Samuel Cary*, Exr.

Juſt imported, in the laſt Ship from England, And to be SOLD by ISAAC JONES, at the Store oppoſite the Sign of the *George* in *Arch-Street*, for ready Money or Six Months Credit, the following Goods, *viz.*

BRoad-cloths in Suits with Trimmings, Druggets, Shalloons, Tamy Peruelloes, Callimincoes, yard and half yard wide white and colour'd Janes, Dimities, tufted Fuſtians, Buckrams, yellow Canvas, holland Checks, Nuns Thread, Incles, Tapes, Bobbins, Pins, Needles, Wadding, Women's Stays, and Stay Trimmings, Cotton Gowns, Balladine Silk, coloured Thread, Mantua Silk, Ozenbrigs, Dowlaſs, Garlix, Nuns, Tandem and Iriſh Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, blue Ozenbrigs, Men, Women and Children's ſilk, worſted, cotton, and thread Hoſe, cotton Caps, Floretts, Damasks, Camblets, Pewter, Braſs and Copper Ware; as alſo a good Sortment of Cutlery Ware.

BUSSLETOWN, Auguſt 6. 1740.

DEſerted then from Captain ROBERT BISHOP's Company, in the Honourable Col. GOOCH's Regiment.

DAVID GRIFFITH,

Had on a blue gray Coat, is about 5 Foot 5 Inches high, aged 25 years; he is of a brown Complexion, with a plump Face, ſmall Features, and has the Letter T in his Forehead.

HUMPHRY REYNOLDS,

Had on a Cinnamon colour'd Camblet Coat, with ſmall Cuffs, and ſlaſh'd Pockets, Ozenbrigs Trowſers, and wore a Cap, is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, aged 30 years; he is of a brown Complexion, and full fac'd.

HUGH LARIMORE,

A Flat-man, *deſerted three Weeks paſt*, is gone to *Willings-Town.*

Whoever ſhall ſecure any of the above deſcribed Perſons, and give Notice thereof, ſhall receive *Three Pounds* for the ſaid *David Griffith*, and *Twenty Shillings* for each of the others, and all reaſonable Charges.

N. B. Whoever harbours or conceals any Deſerter, knowing him to be ſuch, or ſhall receive into their Cuſtody any Arms or Accoutrements belonging to ſuch Soldier, is liable, by Act of Parliament, to a Penalty of Forty Pounds.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from a Paſture near this City, a very dark brown Horſe, near 14 Hands high, near 11 Year old, a ſmall crooked Star in his Forehead, pretty long head: Paces eaſy and faſt when rode, but trots clumſily when led or drove, no Brand.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by *Henry Pratt.*

RUN away on *Saturday* Night laſt, from *Moorhall* in *Cheſter* County, a Mulatto Man Slave, aged about 22, has a likely whitiſh Countenance, of a middle Stature; having on a Chocolate colour'd Cloth Coat, Linnen Waſtcoat, Leather Breeches, grey Stockings, a Piſs-burnt Wig, and a good Hat; has with him ſeveral white Shirts, and ſome Money: He ſpeaks *Swede* and *Engliſh* well. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Slave, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be very handſomely Rewarded, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by *William Moore.*

To be SOLD,

Next Door to the Sign of the Bird-in-hand, oppoſite the End of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſnut-Street.

BEST Sort of *London* and *Briſtol* Crown-Glaſs, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt Sizes, fit for glaſing Houſes, Ships, Clocks, Beaufets, Pictures, Samplers, *&c.* and moſt ſorts of Colours for Painting, *viz.* Pruſſia Blues, Vermilion, Gold leaf, white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, ditto Whiting, Venetian, Umber, Okers, alſo Bar Lead and Pencils.

STray'd away about two Years ago, from *Samuel Evans* of *Laycock* Townſhip, *Lancaſter* County, three Wagon Horſes, *viz.*

One a yellow ſorrel or Dun-colour'd, black Mane and Tail, with a Ratch down his Face, branded with a Circle and a Low-Dutch brand within the Circle, about 14 Hands high, and well ſet.

A black Horſe, of the ſame ſize, branded on the near ſide with S P

A dark bay pacing Horſe, about 13 Hands high, with a lump on the near ſide of the Belly.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Creatures, ſecures them, and ſends word to *Roger Hunt* or *John Miller*, Tavernkeepers on *Lancaſter* Road, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by *Samuel Evans.*

RUN away the 20th Inſt. from *Thomas Barr*, of *Millcreek* Hundred, *Newcaſtle* County, an *Iriſh* Servant Lad, named *William Mourton*, aged about 23 Years, of middle ſtature, well ſet, of a red Complexion, and no Hair; Had on when he went away, a narrow brimm'd felt Hat, white linnen Cap, a brown cloth Coat, without Lining and bound round the Neck with Red, a Tow Shirt and Trowſers, blue yarn Stockings, and good new Shoes.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty* Shillings Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by *Thomas Barr.*

To be SOLD,

A Term of 17 Years in the Southern Moiety of a Square of Ground, being the firſt beyond the Turning out of Cheſnut-ſtreet, upon the Lower Ferry Road: There is a good Cedar Fence about it, and it is well manured; by *John Ogden.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where *Advertiſements* are taken in, and *Book-Binding* is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.